

1. *Epibranchs*, which have them on the back (*Doris*, *Glabellina*, &c.).
2. *Peribranchs*, which have them round the mantle (*Tritonia*, *Glaucus*, *Scyllæa*, *Plocamocera*, &c.). The *Eolidæ* would be allied to both the Epibranchs and Peribranchs.
3. *Hypobranchs* (the Inferobranchs of Cuvier). The *Thetydes* would approximate all three Orders.
4. *Pleurobranchs*, which have the branchiæ on the side (*Pleurobranchus*, *Pleurobranchidium*, *Laniogera*, &c.). The Pleurobranchs lead both to the Stegibranchs by their small test, and to the bulk of the Endobranchs by the pectinated form of the branchiæ.

II. The order of STEGIBRANCHS (*στέγη*, a roof) would include four divisions:—

1. *Stegibranchs* proper, corresponding to the Tectibranchs of Cuvier (without the Pleurobranchs) and to the Scutibranchs of the same author.
2. *Cyclobranchs*, corresponding with Cuvier's group.
3. *Heteropod Stegibranchs* (Heteropoda of Cuvier), which, if we take *Carinaria* as the type, have the heart and branchiæ within a small shell. The shellless Heteropoda must be left with *Carinaria*.
4. The *Ianthinæ*, which have their branchial laminae half concealed by the shell, and which, like the Heteropoda, deserve to be separated on account of their curious appendage. Their pectinated branchiæ also form a transition from the Stegibranchs to the Endobranchs.

III. The order of ENDOBRANCHS would correspond with the Pectinibranchs and Tubulibranchs of Cuvier. They may be divided into *Turbinata* and *Tubulata*.

1. The *Turbinata* (the old Pectinibranchs) might retain the old Cuvierian subdivisions, or the much more natural division of De Blainville into Siphonobranchs and Asiphonobranchs.
2. The *Tubulata* are the old Tubulibranchs.

*Comptes Rendus*, Nov. 16, 1863, p. 826.

#### *Fucus anceps*, Ward & Harvey.

“Notwithstanding all that has been said *pro* and *con*, I have now to inform you that the Kilkee *Fucus* is neither *F. distichus* nor yet *F. fuscatulus*, nor yet any species known to Prof. Agardh, from whom I have just received a specimen of the true *F. distichus* of the elder Agardh; and so, being constrained to give it a name, I propose to call it *Fucus anceps*, Ward & Harvey; and I request you to make known this *alias* to all to whom you have (on my authority) given the wrong name. This *Fucus* seems to combine the characters of the ribbed and ribless species, and therefore it may with propriety be named *F. anceps*.”—Prof. J. H. HARVEY to Dr. Gray, Dec. 26, 1863.